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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 25X1

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V.I. Lenin Works National Enterprise, Pilsen

1. The V.I. Lenin Works at Pilsen employs the following machines in its workshops: heavy lathes, SR 1000, SR 1250, S 1600, S 2100, S 2500 and S 3150; drilling machines, SV 1500 and SV 2500; drilling machines, HVF 160 D and/or S HVF 200 DVH 250, and hydraulic metal presses. departments: the foundry which is very impressive and very well planned; the smithy for rough detail work; the assembly room for heavy lathes and large drilling machines; a mechanical branch for relatively large detail work; a punching shop (steam punch) and an assembly line for heavy electric equipment (for example, a steam turbine generator and an electric punch). The director of the fa25X1 is named Svoboda.

2. United Bohumir Smeral Machinery and Smelting Works National Enterprise, Brno

The United Bohumir Smeral Machinery and Smelting Works (SBS) in Brno has a production program which includes horizontal forging machines of from 800 to 1,200 tons, punch presses in large sizes of from 160 to 350 tons, toggle-joint presses from 160 to 1,000 tons, and friction screw presses. The director of this factory is named Kadlec.

Precision Engineering Works National Enterprise, Gottwaldov

3. The Precision Engineering Works (ZPS) in Gottwaldov is the plant where the manufacture of all turret lathes is concentrated. Manufactured at present are turret lathes MAS R5, Skoda RN 36 and RN 60, Volman RT 26, RT 34 and RT 80, as well as profile milling machines MAS Fk08 a, b, c. In the near future, the manufacture of turret lathes R 12 will begin in this factory. the Bata system of manufacturing is used at all times. For example, a large store room was utilized where machine parts were brought together to be assembled during the coming period, a period which covered about two weeks. All small parts were loaded onto wooden trays with sufficient parts for one, two, or four machines if they were particularly small. The director of this factory is named Svr25X1

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Kovosit National Enterprise, Sezimovo Usti

4. The Kovosit factory at Sezimovo Usti (N49-23, E14-42) employs the following machines: radial drilling machines MAS VR 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10; lathes MAS SN 20 and turret lathes Skoda A 12, 20 and 40. [redacted] 25X1 The shops were relatively modern and probably built in the early forties. The factory seemed to have a rather large number of automatic turret lathes in stock. The director of this factory is named Hudec. 25X1

TOS Kurim National Enterprise, Kurim

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5. The TOS Kurim factory at Kurim (N49-18, E16-32) was largely constructed by the Germans early in 1942 and later became the largest machine tool factory in Central Europe; thus the whole factory is fairly modern. The following machines are in use at the factory: milling machines FA 4 and 5, lathe SV18R, boring machine H80, fine drilling machines, and also special machines for drilling and milling work. In the experimental departments tests were being carried out, among others, on working with ceramic cutting tools. [redacted] the ceramic cutting tools would cut twice as fast as high-speed tool steel. The Deputy Director Eng. Frantisek Langer said that they were short of plain tubing and that as a substitute they bored out a quantity of material with core drills in order to use the cores for small detail work. Instead of manufacturing certain detail parts by powder-metallurgical means, these parts were precision-made. Langer explained that one reason for their using the foundry method was that the attempts made with metal powder never succeeded. It is intended to manufacture a considerably more powerful new type of boring machine H 80 at this factory. The first test series is to be produced in spring 1955. A number of specialists noted that the foundry at this plant was especially modern. As a general commentary, it can be stated that TOS Kurim has been a nationalized enterprise all along and that personnel changes such as were made in other enterprises were never necessary in this factory. This guarantees, in other words, that the product can be produced with the same high precision as was previously identified with this factory. The construction chief for boring machines is Eng. Skopar.

6. TOS Hostivar National Enterprise, Hostivar

TOS Hostivar (formerly Kamenicek & Podhajsky) at Hostivar near Prague manufactures the following machines: all types of cylinder grinding machines, i.e., 1U, 2U, 3U, 5U, 6U, 7U, BUA 20 and BUA 31; crankshaft grinding machines 4C and 7 CD; surface grinding machines BPH 20, BPH 300, BPV 300 and BPV 700; tool grinding machine BM 102 and centerless grinding machine 4B; ventilating equipment. After the war a large assembly hall was added where machines were also sprayed with paint right out in the open hall. The vacuum air cleaners there (probably for removing paint droplets from the air) won general acclaim from the visitor specialists. The director of this factory is named Kalousek.

7. TOS Celakovice National Enterprise, Celakovice

TOS Celakovice (formerly Volman) at Celakovice (N50-10, E14-46) manufactures lathes SU 63 and SU 80 as well as all types of gear cutting machines and gear planers, i.e., FO 6, FO 10, FO 16 and FO 25 and also OH 4 and OH 6. In addition, a gear grinding machine of Czech design, OB 16, is manufactured here. In the opinion of quite a few, this factory was the most modern one seen during the entire trip and the equipment in it was of top quality. For grinding gears they had, for example, six or eight large MAAG grinding machines. The department for the manufacture of lead screws was likewise equipped extremely well, as was the department where cutting wheels were made. The factory was engaged in making the last series of turret lathes R 12 to be manufactured there. Chief Engineer Ruzicka [redacted] 25X1 was one of the very best shop men [redacted] 25X1 The director of this factory is named Pavlik.

8. Lada National Enterprise, Sobeslav

At the Lada factory in Sobeslav (N49-16, E14-43) the manufacture of sewing machines was demonstrated. The factory's capacity was about 50,000 units per year. Most closely observed were some machines for working the base plates and housings of

the sewing machines. The machines were constructed from basic units. A sewing-machine assembly line there was very satisfactory, according to visiting experts.

9. Research Institute for Machine Tools and Cutting Work, Prague

The Research Institute for Machine Tools and Cutting Work (Vyzkumny ustav obrabecich stroju a obrabeni), Na Zertvach 24, Prague VIII, is headed by Director Kanka. [redacted] a single-plate bedding for a drilling machine. The plate rested on oil at high pressure and in that way friction was practically done away with. It was thus possible to move the plate, which weighed about one ton with a weight which weighed only 50 grams. In addition, [redacted] work in steel and pig iron done with ceramic cutting tools. [redacted] a device which made possible the grinding of parts to an accuracy of 0.5 mm. [redacted] technicians. At the research institute every prototype is tested in various ways before the actual mass production begins. The tests are very accurate and last for a period of about three months. Discussed among other things during the visit were the advantages of electrocorundum. [redacted] tests are not carried out scientifically enough [redacted] The research institute was just then occupied with the problem of the result achieved by grinding ball-bearing rings, a problem associated with the manufacture of ball bearings.

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Personnel of the Research Institute included:

Machine Department: Engineer Tlusty
Working Department: Engineer Skrivan
Method Department: Engineer Stibar (Stibr?)

Miscellaneous Information on Machine Tools

10. The tool lathe MN 80 continues to be manufactured in Czechoslovakia, whereas neither the S 35 nor MN 13 are made now. The multiple-spindle drill presses VM 01 and VM 02 still are in the construction stage, and it is estimated that they will not be under mass production prior to 1956.

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